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room to quibble somewhat over Zenker's concept of anarchism and over what he says about Spencer and Professor Ferri's classification of Spencer as an anarchist. Spencer and others have been in a certain justifiable sense classified as scientific anarchists. Mr. Zenker does not appear to be familiar with the thought underlying this classification, and he makes no allowance for it in his interesting and valuable book.

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REVIEWS.

*Builders of Nova Scotia.* A Historical Review. By SIR JOHN G. BOURINOT, K. C. M. G. (Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, 1899.) Pp. 197. Toronto: The Copp-Clark Co., 1900.

In these pages the scholarly chief clerk of the House of Commons offers a popular account of the men and events famous in the formation of the maritime province of Nova Scotia. His historical works, antiquarian learning, long public experience, and services as a writer on the constitutional institutions of Canada, fit him eminently for such a task. The story of the beginnings of civilized life in the Acadian peninsula is briefly but entertainingly told,—the original settlement by French peasants (1604), the foundation of Halifax (1749), the migration from New England (1760), the influx of loyalists (1783), the coming of the Scotch and the Irish. No colony along the Atlantic coast offers so varied a catalogue of racial elements as Nova Scotia. "French Catholics and Huguenots, Puritans and cavaliers of the days of the Stuarts, German Lutherans from the old kingdom of Hanover, Protestants from Montbéliard between the Rhine and the Rhone, Scots from the Highlands, the Hebrides and Lowlands, Scotch-Irish Presbyterians from the north and Catholic Celts from the south of Ireland, Englishmen from the hop-gardens of Kent and meadows of Devon, from all parts of the ancient kingdoms where Celt, Saxon and Norman have blended in the course of centuries—all these have contributed to form the people who have made the Acadian peninsula and the island of Cape Breton such prosperous and influential sections of the Dominion" (p. 61).

Religion has always exercised a notable influence on the Nova Scotians,—hence a series of succinct but accurate retrospects of the chief events in the development of those churches that claim the allegiance of large bodies of citizens—the Roman Catholic, Church of England, Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and Lutheran, to rank them according to membership. Dr. Bourinot has been so long identified with the public life of Nova Scotia, being himself from Cape Breton and a historian of the island, that his reminiscences of the statesmen

and political characters of the peninsula are of more than ordinary value. Especially praiseworthy is his account of the Hon. Joseph Howe, orator, poet and popular tribune, the creator of responsible government at Halifax, a man, it seems, who only wanted the broader stage of our own republic to have attained the fame of a Webster or a Calhoun. We shall not all agree with Dr. Bourinot as to the "stern military necessity" (p. 25) of the dispersion of the Acadians. May we not also take exception to the positive assertion (p. 15) about the "treachery" of Le Loutre in the unhappy incident of How's assassination? Parkman himself became convinced that the complicity of Le Loutre could not be proved. Indeed, Richard has shown (*Acadia*, I, pp. 269-291) that the sources of this accusation are deeply tainted by anonymousness, prejudice, and the unreliability that attaches to the charges of such a traitor as Pichon. Among the rare and useful documents of the appendix is the (1867) Bannatyne Club text of the original Latin charter (with English translation) granted by King James I. to Sir William Alexander in 1621, by which he was made Lord and Baron of Nova Scotia,—a kingly act that gave its permanent name to the province, but failed to establish the feudal vice-royalty of New Scotland that the Scotch Stuart contemplated. It is to be regretted that a bibliography of Nova Scotia and some account of the literature it has produced, and is now producing, were not added to this work; with these improvements it might serve as a reference-manual for the history of a territory whose interest is second to none in the New World.

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*Monopolies and Trusts.* By PROFESSOR R. T. ELY. Pages viii, 278. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1900.

This admirable volume is the first of a new and very promising series of works to be known as the Citizens' Library of Economics, Politics and Sociology, which the Macmillan Company will publish under the editorial supervision of Professor R. T. Ely. It is also a portion of a large work on "The Distribution of Wealth," which the editor is writing.

Chapter I unfolds the author's idea of monopoly as closely akin to its etymological meaning of the single seller. Substantial and controlling unity of action in any line of business is with apparent justice held to be the essential of monopoly. A sufficient percentage of a business must be united in one management to give some control of prices. These prices may not always be raised by a monopoly, since